

Vibhramaviveka

Māṇḍana Mīśra

EDITED BY

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AND

VEDANTALANKARA

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INTRODUCTION.

The text of the *Vibhrama-viveka*, by Ācārya-*Maṇḍana-miśra*, which appeared in Vol. I of the Journal of the *Oriental Research*, Madras, is based on a single manuscript of the work deposited in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. The manuscript shows lacunae in several places and corrupt readings in several places. However, much of the matter in the *Vibhrama-viveka* is found partly in verse and partly in prose in the *ga-kāṇḍa* of Ācārya-*Maṇḍana*'s great Advaita work *Brahmasiddhi*. (*Vide* pages 136-150 of the third volume of the *Brahmasiddhi*, edited by Mahāmahopāyaya Professor S. Kuppuswami Sastri—to be issued shortly from the Government Press, Madras). With the help of this portion of the *Brahmasiddhi* and the other works of *Maṇḍana*, more especially his *Vidhiviveka*, with the help of Kumārila's *Ślōka-vārtika*, it has been found possible to suggest additions and emendations filling up the lacunae and removing the errors. The additions and emendations are enclosed within brackets [] and they are the best that the editors have possibly suggest with the available material.

Ācārya-*Maṇḍana* was a great Mīmāṃsaka and Advaitin. In all probability, he was one of the disciples of Kumārila and was one of the elder contemporaries of Śaṅkara. He was one of the foremost exponents of a *Śaṅkara* phase of *advaita*, which exhibited striking essential differences as compared with Śaṅkara's *advaita*, such as, for instance, the non-recognition of *Jīvan-mukti* and the insistence on meditation as an indispensable means to the *mahāvākyas* leading to Brahman-realisation. The common belief that *Maṇḍana* is identical with *Sureśvara*, one of the *Sannyāsin* disciples of Śaṅkara, is based

on some recent confusion introduced in some of the *Śaṅkaravijayas* and is wholly at variance with fact. The reasons which lead to these conclusions are explained at some length in the introduction of the edition of the *Brahmasiddhi*, above referred to. In addition to the *Tibhrama-vivēka*, Ācārya-Maṇḍana wrote the *Brahma-vivēka*, *Bhāvanā-vivēka*, *Brahmasiddhi*, *Sphoṭasiddhi* and *Mīmāṃsā-bhāṣyānukramanīkā*. Of these six works the printing of the *Brahmasiddhi* and *Sphoṭasiddhi* is finished and they will shortly be issued respectively by the Government Press and the Sanskrit department of the Oriental Institute of the Madras University; and the other four works have already been made available in print.

Error or erroneous cognition is the central problem of epistemology and it is the main theme of this work. The four chief theories of *bhrama* (*Khyātirāda*)-*khyāti*, *asat-khyāti*, *akhyāti* and *anyathākhyāti* are briefly stated and critically reviewed in this work. The Bhāṭṭa theory of *viparītakhyāti*, which is practically the same as the Nyāya theory of *anyathākhyāti* with a slight variation, is sought to be maintained. In this, Maṇḍana incidentally prepares the way for the *advaita* theory of *anīrvacanīya-khyāti*. The theory of the Prābhākaras is fully refuted by an accurate course of reasoning.

It would be very helpful to students of Indian epistemology to make, in this connection, a critical and comparative study of the various theories of *bhrama* (*Khyātirāda*) propounded by the different schools of philosophy. There are five theories of *bhrama*; viz. the theory of *self-apprehension* (*ātma-khyāti*), the theory of *non-being's apprehension* (*asat-khyāti*), the theory of *misapprehension* (*akhyāti*), the theory of *misapprehension* (*anyathākhyāti*), and the theory of *indefinable's apprehension* (*anīrvacanīyakhyāti*). The Yogācāra school of Buddhism, otherwise known as the *Vijñānavāda*, explains erroneous cognition as consisting in the

which is identical with consciousness, externalising itself in the form of objects like silver; all determinate cognitions of objects, according to the Yogācāra subjectivists, are erroneous; this theory of *bhrama* is called *ātma-
 tivāda* (theory of *self-apprehension*). The Nihilist school of Buddhists, otherwise known as the Mādhyamika school, explains *bhrama* as consisting in the cognition of a *non-being* (*asat*); in the case of the erroneous cognition 'this is silver' which arises where there is no silver, the object of the cognition is a non-being (*asat*); the strength of experience, even non-being should be made to admit of being cognised; this theory of *bhrama* is known as *asatkhyātivāda*. The Prābhākara school of Mimāṃsakas explains all cases of *bhrama* as cases of *apprehension*. They contend that, in the cognition of silver where only nacre is seen, two cognitions arise in fact, one cognition being the perception of nacre in a general way as *this* (*idam*) and not as possessing the active feature of nacreity, and the other cognition being the recollection of silver previously cognised elsewhere. The recollection of silver in this case is not identical with the knower as recollection, but is cognised by the knower merely as cognition, since the object of recollection is silver, silver is thought of merely as silver, stripped of its association with past time and the particular place where it was seen. The Prābhākaras describe such recollection by the phrase *pramaṣṭatattāka-smaraṇa* or 'recollection of an object robbed of its *that-ness*'. In certain other cases of *bhrama* like 'the conch is yellow' (*śaṅkhaḥ śaṅkhaḥ*), the Prābhākara theorist explains that imperfect perceptions arise, one being the visual perception of a conch as such, its real colour being missed, and the other being the visual perception of the yellow colour of the bilious matter which causes jaundice (*adṛavyapītimā*), the relation of the yellow colour to the bilious substance being missed. Thus, in the case of *bhrama*, two distinct cognitions—either one perception or two perceptions—arise.

yamakas by saying that consciousness comprises its configuration (*sākāram vijñānam*), and in its externalised form, it is presented in itself as its object. But one can easily see that this explanation involves a number of inconsistencies. The Nyāya realist realises that nothing but reality (*sat*) admits of being presented in experience; he explains that error consists in confounding one reality with another reality and complicates his theory by trying to bring the absent reality within the range of the sense-organ concerned through the extra-normal relation (*alaukika-sannikarṣa*) represented by some form of cognition itself (*jñānalakṣaṇapratyāsatti*). The Bhāṭṭa realists, while adopting the theory of *anyathākhyāti*, find it necessary to accommodate themselves to the *asatkhyāti* theory, in holding that the *saṃsarga* element in the apprehension of nacre as silver and in such other cases is a non-being (*asat*). The Prābhākara realist sees the danger of compromise with the *asatkhyāti* on the one side, and on the other side, sees how the Nyāya theory that one reality is presented as another reality (*sadentaram sadantarātmanā grhyate*) would inevitably reduce itself to a variety of *asatkhyāti* for the obvious reason that one reality never exists (is *asat*) in the form of another reality. In order to avoid these difficulties the Prābhākara realist adopts the extreme theory of *akh-yāti*. Though this is the only theory which could be said to be perfectly consistent with realism, it is not adequate to account for the volitional decision (*pravṛtti*) and the further activity that follows a *bhrama*. As Vācaspati-miśra points out in his *Tātparyaṭīkā* and *Bhāmatī*, (in the *akh-yātivāda*) one could find as much justification in non-identification (*abhedāgraha*), for the two cognitions in cases of *bhrama* appearing as two cognitive units and consequently for the two objects in such cases appearing as different, as in non-discrimination (*bhedāgraha*), for the two cognitions and their two objects in such cases appearing as one and the same; and as a result, if there should be volitional decision in the direction of activity

on the latter ground, there should be volitional decision in the opposite direction of abstention on the former ground and the knower should hang between *pravṛtti* and *nivṛtti*. These difficulties, the Advaitins endeavour to meet by propounding the theory of *anirvacanīya-khyāti* and explaining *bhrama* as experience of a relatively real object, which is neither absolute being (*sat*), nor absolute non-being (*asat*), nor both. According to the Advaitins, when nacre is seen as silver, for instance, what happens is this:—over the real substratum (*adhiṣṭhāna*) represented by a nacre, or more correctly, nacre-delimited spirit (*śuktyavacchinna-caitanya*), the beginningless positive mist of nescience (*anādibhāvarūpājñāna*) happens to be thrown; when the sense of sight comes into relation with nacre in a general way, the mist is partly dispelled by the cognitive modification of *antaḥkaraṇa* which takes the form 'this' (*idamākāravṛtti*); the mist of nescience, however, continues to veil the nacreness of what is seen as this (*idam*), and reinforced by the prepossessions of the knower's mind and by the similarity between the object seen as 'this' and silver, undergoes transformation, with the result that silver comes into being also with the cognition of silver, which is but a cognitive modification of nescience (*śuktyavacchinna-caityanādhiṣṭhitāvidyā rajatarūpeṇa rajatākāra-vṛttirūpeṇa ca pariṇamate*); silver which thus comes into being has relative reality; it is said to be *anirvacanīya* in the sense that it does not admit of being definitely described as *sat* (being), or *asat* (non-being) or both; and it is also said to be *prātibhāsika* in the sense that it is coterminous with its presentation in cognition. It will thus be seen that the Advaitin's theory of *bhrama* regards it as a cognitive complex consisting of two cognitive factors, one of them being a *vṛtti* of *antaḥkaraṇa* and the other being a *vṛtti* of *avidyā*. According to this theory, the object of a *bhrama* is real in a relative sense and comes into being along with the *bhrama* and lasts as long as the *bhrama* lasts; and there is no need for

accommodation to *asatkhyāti* or for any complication in the form of extra-normal (*alaukika*) sense-relation. That the Advaitins have no particular animus against the advocates of *anyathākhyātivāda* is evident from the way in which they are readily willing to accept the explanation of *anyathākhyāti* in the case of what is known as *sopādhikabhrama*, where the object of *bhrama* happens to be within the normal scope of the sense-organ, as, for instance, in the erroneous perception of a crystal (*sphaṭika*) as red-coloured when a *japā* (China rose) is seen to be in its vicinity. Such students of Indian philosophy as are capable of critically reviewing the five 'theories' of *bhrama* (*khyātivāda*) set forth here would not find it difficult to conceive of an appropriate graph by means of which the epistemological interrelation of these theories may be exhibited and comprehended. If one could imagine that epistemological thought starts with *asatkhyāti* as centre and, in its endeavour to escape from it, swings forcibly between the two diametrical termini of *anyathākhyāti* and *akhyāti*, it would not be difficult to imagine that such thought inevitably describes a comprehensive epistemological circle in the form of *anirvacanīyakhyāti*, which easily accommodates itself to *akhyāti* in respect of the non-discrimination of the two *vṛttis* constituting a *bhrama* and to *anyathākhyāti* by complete surrender in the case of *sopādhikabhrama*.

It would be quite appropriate to consider here the various views regarding the way in which the validity and invalidity of a cognition, or truth and error, or *prāmāṇya* and *apramāṇya* have to be accounted for and ascertained. The Naiyāyikas hold that validity and invalidity of cognitions are made out through extrinsic considerations and are brought about by extrinsic circumstances. In other words, according to the Naiyāyikas, validity and invalidity cannot be said to be intrinsically made out (*svatogrāhya*) or intrinsically brought about (*svatojanya*). Intrinsicity (*svatastva*) in respect of the knowledge of reality consists in reality being

made out by every means by which the cognition having it is ascertained but not ascertained to be invalid. This definition of *svatogrāhyatva* is expressed thus in the technical language of Nyāya:—“*prāmānyasya jñaptau svatastvam tadaprāmānyāgrāhakayāvajjñānagrāhaka-sāmagrīgrāhyatvam.*” Whenever a person knows that he cognises and does not know for the moment that he errs, he also knows that he validly cognises:—this is the contention of the advocates of *svatogrāhyatva* or the theory that validity is intrinsically made out. Thus, if a person could become aware of the existence of a cognition in him in a hundred ways without becoming aware that that cognition is erroneous and if in any one of those cases he becomes aware of the cognition only without becoming aware of its validity, the definition of *svatogrāhyatva* would not hold good and the view that validity is made out extrinsically (*paratogrāhya*) has inevitably to be accepted. The Naiyāyikas explain their position thus in regard to this question. A determinate cognition like “this is silver” (*idam rajatam*) is called *vyavasāya* and it is presented first in the *anuvyavasāya* (after-cognition or consciousness of a cognition) which takes a form like this—“I cognise this silver” (*idam rajatam jānāmi*), and in this *anuvyavasāya*, the validity of the cognition referred to is not presented. If such *anuvyavasāya* were to invariably take cognisance of the validity of such *vyavasāya*, it would not be possible to account for the doubt which an inexperienced person feels regarding the validity of such *vyavasāya*. So, in such cases, the validity of the *vyavasāya* “this is silver” should be ascertained through the practical result to which it leads. If the voluntary decision and activity following such *vyavasāya* should turn out to be fruitful and if the knower should actually find himself in a position to get the silver which he wanted, such *vyavasāya* (cognition) is recognized to be valid. The process of inference through which one’s mind may pass in such cases is usually put in this form: “This cognition is valid.

because it leads to a fruitful effort; any cognition that leads to a fruitful effort is valid, as another valid cognition already realised to be such in experience. (*idam jñānam pramā; saphalapra-vṛttijanakatvāt; yadyat saphalapravṛttijanakam tat jñānam pramā; yathā pramāntaram*). It should be borne in mind, in this connection, that causing fruitful effort is, according to Nyāya, the ground of inferring validity, while validity itself consists in the cognition in question cognising a thing as possessing an attribute which it really has. In that the Naiyāyikas make the ascertainment of the truth of a cognition dependent upon its agreement with its expected workings or, in other words, with the consequences which are expected to arise from it in the experience of the active subject, their view would appear to be closely similar to that of the modern pragmatist. However, they do not lose sight of the fact that pragmatism is only a method of ascertaining truth, that this method itself presupposes *truth* whose nature has to be explained independently of agreement with practical workings and that, if the truth presupposed by the pragmatic argument were itself to be ascertained pragmatically through inference, the ault of *regressus ad infinitum* would inevitably follow. Giving due regard to such difficulties, the Naiyāyikas define truth as consisting in correspondence with reality and thus combine their pragmatic theory with a theory which has much in common with what is known as the correspondence notion of truth in western philosophical literature. The Nyāya definition of validity (*pramātva*) makes it clear that truth consists in correspondence with reality. The Naiyāyikas also point out that, only in cases where a cognition leads to effort in practical experience or it happens to be *pravartaka*, it becomes necessary to ascertain the validity of such cognition in order to ensure unfaltering effort (*niṣkampapravṛtti*); and that, on the first occasion of halting effort (*sakampapravṛtti*), it is not necessary that the cognition leading

to such effort should have been definitely made out to be valid and it would do if such cognition should not have been definitely ascertained to be invalid. It can be easily seen from this that there is no room for any fear of *anavasthā* (endless regression) or *ātmāśraya* (self-dependence) in the pragmatic method of inferring truth as employed by the Naiyāyikas. In respect of the question how validity and invalidity are brought about, the Nyāya theory is that they are brought about by certain extrinsic circumstances which, for the sake of convenience, are called *guṇas* (good features) and *doṣas* (defects); in other words the Nyāya theorists maintain *paratastva* (extrinsicality) in respect of the *utpatti* (production) of validity and invalidity of a cognition as well as in respect of their *jñāpati* (knowledge). For instance the validity of a perception is secured by the good feature (*guṇa*) consisting in the adequacy of the contact between the sense-organ concerned and its object; and its invalidity is the result of defects such as distance and some disease affecting the sense-organ.

It would be interesting to make here a comparative study of the epistemological theories put forward by other schools of Indian philosophy about the way in which truth and error are made out. The Sāṃkhya maintain that both validity and invalidity are intrinsically made out in the sense that it is by virtue of the reflection or proximity of the same *cit* (self-luminous consciousness), that the existence of a cognitive *vṛtti* and its validity or invalidity are illuminated. Prābhākaras make no difference between *vyavasāya* and *anuvyavasāya* and maintain that, in every cognition, the knower, the known object, and knowledge itself, along with its validity, are presented. They advocate the theory of intrinsicality (*svatastvapakṣa*), in so far as validity (*pramātvā*) is concerned; and there is no question of error (*apramātvā*) in their theory, since they maintain that all experiences are valid (*anubhūtiḥ pramā*). The Bhāṭṭas contend

that cognition is to be inferred through its effect, called *jñātātā* or *prākāṭya*, which consists in what some of them describe as a temporary luminosity (*prakāśa*) arising in known objects and referred to in propositions like 'this is known' (*ayam jñātaḥ*); and that, in such inference, the cognition which has caused *jñātātā*, and its validity are presented. The validity which is thus intrinsically made out may be stultified by a subsequent sublatant cognition; and thus, in the Bhāṭṭa theory, invalidity (*apramātra*) is extrinsically made out. The Bhāṭṭas are, therefore, to be taken to advocate *svatastva* in the case of validity and *paratastva* in the case of invalidity. Mūrārimiśra, who does not go the whole hog either as Prābhākara or as Bhāṭṭa, but who is undoubtedly a Mīmāṃsaka, recognises, like a Naiyāyika, that a cognition (*vyavasāya*) is cognised by its after-cognition (*anuvyavasāya*), but maintains, unlike a Naiyāyika, that the validity of *vyavasāya* is also presented in the same *anuvyavasāya*. It will thus be seen that Mūrārimiśra is an advocate of the theory of the intrinsic-ality of validity (*pramātvam svato grhyate*). The Bauddhas, on the other hand, hold that all determinate knowledge (*savikalpaka*), in so far as one is conscious of it, is erroneous (*apramā*) and its *apramātva* is intrinsically made out; while, through inference, the validity (*pramātva*) of indeterminate cognition (*nirvikalpaka*) is extrinsically made out. The Buddhists thus advocate the theory of extrinsicity (*paratastvapakṣa*) in regard to validity and intrinsicity (*svatastvapakṣa*) in regard to invalidity. According to the Advaitins, the validity of a cognition is intrinsically made out in the sense that the witnessing inner spirit (*sākṣicaitanya*), which illuminates the valid cognitive *vṛtti*, also illuminates its validity (*pramātva*); and the invalidity (*apramātva*) of a cognitive *vṛtti* is inferred extrinsically, through the resultant effort becoming futile.

In order to evaluate adequately the different theories of *pramātva* and *apramātva* set forth here, it is necessary to note that the Naiyāyikas would answer in the affirmative, the question—‘Is error possible in realism?’—and would explain the possibility of error by showing how a real substantive (*viśeṣya*) and a real attribute (*prakāra*) may be erroneously correlated when they are presented in cognition and thus save realism itself from being ruined by conceding the possibility of error. The Prābhākara realists think that any concession of the possibility of error (*bhrama*) would spell the ruin of realism and insist that all experiences are valid (*anubhūtiḥ pramā*) and that the so-called *bhramas* involve an element of non-discrimination (*aviveka*). The Bhāṭṭa realists adopt the *anyathākhyāti* of Nyāya with suitable modifications; and in order to effectively preserve realism, they would make the knowledge of cognition (*jñāna*) dependent upon the knownness (*jñātatā*) of the object (*jñeya*) and thus provide an effective counterblast to idealism which seeks to merge all *jñeya* in *jñāna*. The Buddhist idealist rules out truth and considers all determinate knowledge (*savikalpaka*) erroneous. The advocates of the theory of intrinsic validity (*prāmānyasvatastvavādinah*), more especially the Bhāṭṭas and the Advaitins, would generally emphasise the ideas that, in a valid cognition, the object is not stultified by a subsequent sublating cognition and is not merely re-exhibited through a reminiscent impression, the former of these two features being stressed in particular; and this way of looking at *pramātva* would be quite in accord with the view that *apramātva* is made out extrinsically and *pramātva* intrinsically. It may also be noted, with advantage, that, in the Nyāya theory, *anuvyavasāya* (the subject-centred after-cognition) is regarded as self-luminous (*svaprakāśa*) in the sense that it reveals itself along with the *vyavasāya* (the object-centred cognition in which the knower and knowledge are not presented); and that, in this respect,

the Nyāya realist seeks to combine in a way his objectivism with an aspect of subjectivistic thought which is not incompatible with his realism. In this kind of compromise, a danger is lurking, as students of Advaita may easily see, and this danger consists in the manner in which the Nyāya view lends itself to *anuvyavasāya* being treated as a fragmentary appearance of the absolute reality represented by the absolute self-luminous consciousness called *cit*.

An intelligent attempt to review synthetically all the theories of *bhrama* known to Indian philosophy will bring to light the fact that, in some manner or other, a negative element is involved in every one of the five *khyātivādas* (theories explaining the nature of *bhrama*). In the *asatkhyāti* doctrine, the negative element is obvious; and in *ātmakhyāti* doctrine, it is obvious in so far as objective externality is concerned. In the *anyathākhyāti* view, the negative element is to be found in the *samsarga* part or in the idea that one reality is presented as another reality which it is not or that a real substantive is presented as having a real attribute which it has not; and in the *akhyāti* doctrine, one can easily detect the negative element in the idea of non-discrimination (*aviveka*). The *anirvacanīyakhyāti* doctrine appears on the surface to eschew the negative element from the conception of *bhrama*; but, in fact, the negative element is replaced by *relativity* which implies a negative element and transfers the negative element from the side of object to the side of definite predications (*nirvacana*) with reference to the object. A careful investigation of the Advaitin's *anirvacanīyakhyāti*, as compared with the other theories of *bhrama*, would lead to the mystery of *error* being unravelled through the disentanglement of *negativity*, which is the inner core of *bhrama*. But this would not amount to all the theories of *bhrama* being reduced to the level of *asatkhyāti*; for, it should be remembered that *negativity* is only the other side of *relativity* and an aspect of *reality*. If one might be permitted

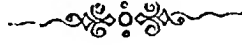
ere to indulge for a while in epigrammatising, one might well say that *yes* (*sat*) and *no* (*asat*) are the fulcra of all epistemology as they are of all metaphysics; that *yes* and *no* are but phases of the same reality; that all appearances are the offspring of a cross between *yes* and *no*; that it will be evident through the gemination of *yes* and *no*, that *yes* is *no* and *no* is *yes*; and that error (*bhrama*) is the antechamber of truth (*pramā*).

S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI,

श्रीः

विभ्रमविवेकः

आचार्यमण्डनमिश्रविरचितः



आत्मख्यातिरसत्ख्यातिरख्यातिः ख्यातिरन्यथा ।

परीक्षकाणां विभ्रान्तौ विवादात्सा विविच्यते ॥ १ ॥

असच्चकास्ति न व्योमकुसुमं न तथोत्थितम् ।

अर्थः प्रकाशतेऽतो धीस्तदाकारेति केचन ॥ २ ॥

असंभवि च यावच्च तावत्संपरिहीयताम् ।

संवेधाकारसंत्यागो न भ्रान्तित्वेऽवकल्पते ॥ ३ ॥

एकदेशावबो [पत्रा] धेन कल्प्य [ल्प] माने च बाधके ।

न सर्वबाधनं युक्तमिति न्यायविदः स्थिताः ॥ ४ ॥

अन्यो बहिर्भासमानो नान्तरर्हति धारणम् ।

असक्तै[त्तै]व प[व]रं तस्य भ्रान्तित्वानुगुणा हि सा ॥ ५ ॥

नान्तर्वर्तितया भ्रान्तिरसत्त्वेन तु सेष्यते ।

अकल्पयित्वात [न्त] स्तस्मादसत्तां खल्वर्चीकृपत् ॥ ६ ॥

अन्तर्वर्तिबहिर्भासो भ्रान्तित्वानुपपत्तिः ।

असत्त्वेनैव तत्कृप्तौ न प्रमाणवती हि सा ॥ ७ ॥

विभ्रमविवेकः

यथावभासमानस्य कल्या सत्ता नियोगतः ।

अन्तर्भावेऽपि च बहिर्भावो [सो] भ्रान्तिर्न युज्यते ॥ ८ ॥

अख्यातेरविशेषेण त्यात्सुष्टुप्तेऽपि विभ्रमः ।

अख्यातिः खलु तत्रापि न चाख्यातिर्विशिष्यते ॥ ९ ॥

उपा[प]लम्भस्य न पदमसतोऽत्र प्रकाशनम् ।

अत एव यतो[सतो]भ्रान्तिः सम्यक् ख्यातौ तथा भवेत् ॥ १० ॥

युज्यते नान्यथाख्यातिर्निरधिष्ठानविभ्रमे ।

स्वप्ने हि निरधिष्ठानो विभ्रमो वीतसंशयः ॥ ११ ॥

तत्राप्यवर्तमानं चेद्ब्रूयते वर्तमानवत् ।

अवर्तमानस्यासत्ता खपुष्पान्न विशिष्यते ॥ १२ ॥

अत्यन्ताननुभूतानां परस्परपराणुदाम् ।

मृ[दु]ष्टेश्चावर्तमानस्य न ख्यानं वर्तमानवत् ॥ १३ ॥

खपुष्पतुल्ये काख्यातिर्निरूपेणैव भासनात् ।

तदपि व्यवहाराङ्गं रूपवत्त्वेन भासनात् ॥ १४ ॥

कल्पनायामपित्वेव [वं] नासा [सत्] ख्यातिविवर्जनम् ।

प्रकारान्तरसंसर्गो नन्वसन्नेव भासते ॥ १५ ॥

तस्मादसत् एवेदं रूपवत्त्वेन भासनम् ।

अवश्यकल्पनीयत्वात्कल्पनायाश्च लाघवात् ॥ १६ ॥

प्राक्तत्त्वज्ञानसंस्कारास्तद्विबोधस्सकारणः ।

स्मरामीति प्रमोषस्स [श्च] हेतुरिन्द्रिययोगिनः ॥ १७ ॥

भ्रान्तौ सहाक्षैर्मनसो दृ [दु] दृष्टान्तर्विवर्तिता ।

कायप्रकर्षमरणमूर्च्छाशोकामयादिषु ॥ १८ ॥

इच्छेदेकेषु [उच्छेदेकेषु] बहुलं संस्कारस्यानुवर्ण [र्त] नम् ।

परपक्षेषु कल्प्या [कल्प्यं] हि भूयिष्ठानीति दृश्यते ॥ १९ ॥

सर्वसंस्कारविच्छेदिमरणान्तरिते स्मृतौ ।

जन्मान्तरानुभूतं च न स्मर्यत इति स्थितम् ॥ २० ॥

प्राक् [संस्कारप्रबोधे च कथं तत्तत्प्रपन्नविभ्रमे ।]

मन्दसंस्कारसहकृदुच्छेदे तेन वा विना ॥ २१ ॥

दोषः क्षतं [दोषक्षतं] मनः कार्ये [र्यि] प्रणिधानादिवर्जितम् ।

दोषैरपि [वि] कृतं स्वस्थं प्रणिधानादिसंस्कृतम् ॥ २२ ॥

न कार्यवज्जागरायामहौ नयविदां परः ।

दोषक्षतिः कार्यशक्तिहानिरूपा च विद्यते ॥ २३ ॥

अतिरेकश्च कार्यस्येत्यहो न्यायविवेकिता ।

अध्यारोपे भवेद्वैणी वाहीके गोमतिर्यथा ॥ २४ ॥

न संविद्वा[दा]नुगुण्यं स्यान्न विवेकमतिर्यदि ।

अख्यातिरपि संवित्तिं नैवान्वेति यतो मतिः ॥ २५ ॥

सामानाधिकरण्येन रूप्यमेतदिति स्थितम् [ता] ।

तस्माद्विभ्रम एवायमिति युक्तो विनिश्चयः ॥ २६ ॥

न संविदनुसारेण निमित्तं तस्य युज्यते ।

अतोऽनिर्वचनीयत्वं प[व]रं ब्रह्मविदो विदुः ॥ २७ ॥

अविद्याया अविद्यात्वमन्यथा परिगी [ही] यते ।

सत्ये[त्वे]न मिथ्या शून्यत्वे दुर्निरूपं प्रकाशनम् ॥ २८ ॥

सदसद्भयामनिर्वाच्यां तामविद्यां प्रचक्षते ।

वस्तुनोऽन्वेषणान्त [णा त] स्यां ब्रह्माम्यन्तरवर्तिनाम् [नः] ॥ २९ ॥

न युज्यते यत्र तत्र वेद्यवस्तुनि तत्क्षतेः ।

नामरूपप्रपञ्चोऽयमविद्यैव च वर्ण्यते ॥ ३० ॥

अन्यस्य त्वन्यथाख्यातौ न प्रपञ्चव्यपह्वः ।

अख्यातौ शून्यमेव स्यात् प्रपञ्चः किंनिबन्धनः ॥ ३१ ॥

अप्रपञ्चे सप्रपञ्चरूपो भातीति युज्यते ।

अस्फुटा[ट]ग्रहणे काममा[म्मा]भासि स्फुटमात्मना ॥ ३२ ॥

अविद्यमाना[ने]तन्वा[द्वा]स्ये वैश्वरूप्यं वृथा कृतम् ।

चित्रो [तौ] विचित्राकारायां प्रपञ्चात्मतयैव हि ॥ ३३ ॥

अनिर्मेक्षस्तथा च स्यादथवा नित्यतापतेत् ।

अनेकाकारविभ्रान्तौ गन्धर्वनगरादिषु ॥ ३४ ॥

आकारा व्यक्तमेकस्या धियोऽसत्याश्चकासति ।

न भूतं चेतसो रूपं नाव्यारोपास्फुटा[ट]ग्रहौ ॥ ३५ ॥

विभ्रमेषु विवर्तत्वमतो ब्रह्मविदां मतम् ।

असतो भासनायोगाद्विरोधात् संविदोपरः [रं] ॥ ३६ ॥

अवोचन्निपुणं मन्या विभ्रमं सम्यगग्रहम् ।

न किञ्चिद्भासते चेति विरुद्धमिव दृश्यते ॥ ३७ ॥

भासत्वे [ते] रूपवत्त्वेन नास्तत्संविद्भिरोधकम् ।

अन्यस्याप्यन्यधाख्यातिरत एव न युज्यते ॥ ३८ ॥

अन्यत्रकाशते चान्यद्वाप्यमित्यतिदुर्गटम् ।

आलम्बनं न हेतुत्वमात्रादक्षेऽपि तद्यतः ॥ ३९ ॥

आलम्बनं न हेतुत्वमात्रेण व्यवतिष्ठते ।

यद्यालम्बनरूपाच्च[पा च]धीरन्यदवभासते ॥ ४० ॥

ततोऽनालम्बनैव स्यात् तस्य तद्वक्षणच्युतेः ।

तथा च तत्त्वभावाया नार्थतत्त्वविनिश्चयः ॥ ४१ ॥

सापेक्षाया अपि ग्राह्यहीना नो चेदनात्मिका ।

आलम्बना नैवमस्ति तद्रूपाव्यभिचारतः ॥ ४२ ॥

संवेद्यादामि[द्यत्ति]कत्वाच्च प्रमाणं परिनिस्पृहम् ।

स्मृतित्वाशङ्कया नात्र वर्तमानेन निश्चयः ॥ ४३ ॥

विवेकाग्रहणं यस्माद्धेतुभावेन युज्यते ।

हेतूपघाते खलु यस्तदभावे स्फुटग्रहः ॥ ४४ ॥

यत्नेनानुपलब्धे च तदभावे च निश्चयः ।

सदृशादृष्टचिन्ताद्याः स्मृतित्रीजस्य बोधकाः ॥

[इन्द्रियाणां तथा] दोषात्प्रायेणाध्यक्षविभ्रमः ॥ ४५ ॥

इति पूर्वः पक्षः ॥

एकान्तसत्त्वे का भ्रान्तिरसत्त्वे किं प्रकाशताम् ।

द्वयानुगुण्याद्वृद्धानां संमता ख्यातिरन्यथा ॥ ४६ ॥

यत्र न प्रथते किञ्चित् तत्र तावन्न विभ्रमः ।

सुषुप्ता [त्रिव] भूच्छाया तमा [मो] भावो यथेक्ष्यते ॥ ४७ ॥

द्वयोरेकस्य वा ख्यातिरसम्यग्वित [भ्र] मो मतः ।

तत्र केयमसम्यक्ता विज्ञानस्यमपाटवम् ॥ ४८ ॥

अथ सर्वप्रकाराणामग्रहः कस्यचिद्ग्रहः ।

वस्तुनोऽतत्प्रकारस्य तथा ख्यातिस्तु नेप्यते ॥ ४९ ॥

तत्र दूरस्थिते मूक्षे भवत्यपर[ट्टु]दर्शनम् ।

सामान्यमात्रख्यातिर्वा न भ्रमश्च प्रतीयते ॥ ५० ॥

न च सर्वात्मनाप्य [र्थ] स्य ज्ञा [नं कुलापि] बोधकम् ।

सर्वविज्ञानमिध्यात्वमापन्नं पुनरन्यथा ॥ ५१ ॥

अतो नावर्तमानत्वात् ज्ञा [त्वाज्ञा] नात्स्वप्नमतिमृषा ।

वर्तमानत्वत्रोधात्तु तथैकत्वाधिरोपणात् ॥ ५२ ॥

मिथ्यारजतधीर्नात्र विवेकानवधारणात् ।

प्रत्यभिज्ञानविभ्रान्तौ न स्मृतित्वं न गम्यते ॥ ५३ ॥

एकस्य च विविक्तत्वादितरस्य विविक्तता ।

प्रत्यक्षादविवेकाच्च युक्तः प्रत्यक्षविभ्रमः ॥ ५४ ॥

स्यात्स्मृतादविवेकाच्च स्मृतिगोचरविभ्रमः ।

अवर्तमानत्वाज्ञानाद्वर्तमानभ्रमो यदि ॥ ५५ ॥

न भाति विभ्रमस्तस्मात् त्रेधा युक्तस्तु संशयः ।

नियता न प्रवृत्तिः स्यान्नेष्टा चेत्ख्यातिरन्यथा ॥ ५६ ॥

न दृश्यादृश्ययोर्भेदः ख्यातिश्चेन्नेप्सितात्मनः ।

ननु नो विपरीतार्था धीः प्रतीतिविरोधतः ॥ ५७ ॥

अनाश्वासाच्च रजतप्रत्ययो रजते स्मृतिः ।

नैतन्न हि प्रवर्तेत शुक्तिकाशकले तदा ॥ ५८ ॥

रजते सा प्रवृत्तिश्चेन्न तस्यासन्निधानतः ।

असन्निधानबोधाच्चेत्प्रवृत्तिनियमः कुतः ॥ ५९ ॥

प्रवर्तते यत्तत्रैव तत्तत्सन्निधिकारितः [म्] ।

अन्यत्र भेदग्रहणाद्विवेकाग्रहणार्थता [त्था] ॥ ६० ॥

प्रवृत्तिभेदस्सादृश्याद्विवेकाग्रहणं यदि ।

अदृष्टेषु प्रवर्तेत यो [लो] ष्टादिष्वविवेकतः ॥ ६१ ॥

न तत्र यदि तद्बुद्धिः शुक्तिकाशकलेऽपि न ।

अथास्ति विपरीतार्था ख्यातिर्निह्नूयते कथम् ॥ ६२ ॥

अदृष्टत्वादप्रवृत्तिरशुक्तिकाशकले समा ।

दृष्टं तथेन रूपेण तत्प्रवृत्तेरकारणम् ॥ ६३ ॥

दृष्टस्मृताविवेकाच्चेदिदमत्र परीक्ष्यताम् ।

तत्त्वबोधादपा[था]तत्त्वबोधाद्रजतबोध[वेद]नात् ॥ ६४ ॥

दृष्टेः [ष्टे] प्रवृत्तिः पूर्वस्मिन्विपरीतार्थतामते [तेः] ।

न दृश्या[ष्टा]दृश्य[ष्ट]योर्भेदः परस्मिन्नोपयोगिनि[नी] ॥ ६५ ॥

[खयोगदर्शने ते हि समारोपापयोगिनी]

नादृष्टेऽमंप्रयुक्ते वा चाक्षुषः स्याद्विपर्ययः ॥ ६६ ॥

स्मृतिप्रमाणफलयोर्नानात्वं यदि चेष्ट्यते ।

विवेचितस्तयोस्स्वार्थोऽविवेकः किंनिबन्धनः ॥ ६७ ॥

अतत्त्वात्सर्वविषयं विविनक्ति स्मृतिर्न चेत् ।

सामान्यदृष्टावा[व]न्यस्य स्मृते [तौ] स्याद्वासद [दा] भ्रमः ॥ ६८ ॥

स्मरामीति विवेको न यदि नैतत्प्रकल्प्यते ।

फलाभेदे फलोन्नेये [य] ज्ञानभेदमतिः कुतः ॥ ६९ ॥

स्मरामीति च विज्ञानं स्मृतेरन्यदुदाहृतम् ।

न च मानफलाद्विन्ना[त्] तत्सिद्धयति फलादृते ॥ ७० ॥

मेनादोषाद्यदि स्वार्थो न स्मृत्या प्रविविच्यते ।

तिमिरादौ कथं स्वस्थे स्वान्ते केशादिविभ्रमः ॥ ७१ ॥

न तत्रापि मनोदृ[दु]ष्टमर्थान्तरविवेचनात् ।

ज्ञानादेव हि दृ[दु]ष्टत्वकल्पनायाश्च गौरवात् ॥ ७२ ॥

बुध्यमानो विवेकश्च [ञ्च] पश्यामीन्द्रियदोषतः ।

छ [द्वि]त्वादिरूपान् दीपादीनिति लोकः प्रभाषते ॥ ७३ ॥

इन्द्रियाणां दोषभेदान्नियतभ्रान्तिदर्शनम् ।

न स्याद्यस्याग्रहे दोषव्यापार इति निश्चयः ॥ ७४ ॥

न च सर्वा नियोगेन भ्रान्ति[न्तिः] सादृश्यबन्धनात् [ना] ।

श्वेते पीतभ्रमो दृष्टो मधुरे तिक्तविभ्रमः ॥ ७५ ॥

अव्यापृतौ च तत्प्राप्तेर्नातः [न्तः] पित्तप्रवेदनम् ।

अत्यासन्नस्य संवित्तिर्दुर्लभा चाञ्जनादिवत् ॥ ७६ ॥

न चाक्षवृत्तितज्जन्मजा न [ज्ञान] भेदाविवेकजाः ।

द्विचन्द्रादिभ्रमास्ते हि न प्रत्यक्षे न च स्मृते ॥ ७७ ॥

अन्यथालम्बनत्वे च न निरालम्बना मतिः ।

अन्येनापि हि रूपेण चक्षुर्नालम्बतेऽक्षधीः ॥ ७८ ॥

आलम्बनार्थस्तद्युक्त [क्तो] व्यवहारस्य योग्यता ।

अन्यस्यापि हि नैवान्यस्स इत्येव हि दर्शितः [म्] ॥ ७९ ॥

प्रवृत्तिशुक्तिशकले तथा च रजतार्थिनः ।

आभासते कथंचिच्च तन्नात्यन्तं न भासते ॥ ८० ॥

तेन नाबाधिता [नावेदिका] यत्तु तद्रूपाव्यभिचारिता ।

प्रमाणमनपेक्षं ह्यन्यथात्रपाकरम् ॥

[प्रमाणमनपेक्षं स्यादन्यथा प्रतिपादनम् ॥] ८१ ॥

त्रपाकरं कथं तन्न स्वतःप्रामाण्यवादिनान् ।

अप्यन्येऽव्यभिचारेण धीप्रामाण्यमुपागन्तु [न्] ॥ ८२ ॥

बोधादेव प्रमाणत्वमिति मीमांसकास्थितिम् ।

विदन्नव्यभिचारेण तां व्युदस्यत्यपण्डितः ॥ ८३ ॥

अर्थेनाव्यभिचारश्चेन्नावुद्धेन प्रमीयते ।

ज्ञानस्याव्यभिचाराच्च तद्वोध इति दृष्टम् ॥ ८४ ॥

1. The reading adopted by Henry is given above. The reading found in the text is

बाधादेव प्रमाणत्वमिति मीमांसकास्थितिम्

पदं न व्यभिचारेण तां व्युदस्यत्यपण्डितः

उपास्योऽव्यतिरेकश्च तज्ज्ञानस्य तथान्यथा ।

नासिद्धाव्यतिरेकेण स परा [मृश्यते क्वचित्] ॥ ८५ ॥

अपि चाव्यतिरेकोऽपि ज्ञानरूपेण चोद्यते ।

ख्यातौ च विपरीतायां तद्विरोधप्रसङ्गतः ॥ ८६ ॥

तथा सति तदेवास्तु विषयस्यावबोधकम् ।

अर्थे [र्थो] नाव्यतिरेकेण तत्सामर्थ्यात्संविदा ॥ ८७ ॥

व्यभिचाराप्रतीत्या चेदप्रामाण्यनिराकृतिः ।

दूषिते व्यभिचारेण न स्याज्ज्ञानेऽप्रमाणता ॥ ८८ ॥

नैतदव्यभिचारेण प्रामाण्यं यस्य दुष्यति ।

व्यभिचारादसौ लिङ्गं यथा नाक्षं तथापि तत् ॥ ८९ ॥

संबन्धज्ञानसापेक्षं यदुपैत्युपयोगिताम् ।

दूषितं व्यभिचारेण तत्स्यात्संशयकारणम् ॥ ९० ॥

दुष्यति व्यभिचारेण बोधकं सत्तयैव न ।

विज्ञानाच्चार्यसंवित्तिस्सत्तयैवेन्द्रियादिवत् ॥ ९१ ॥

लिङ्गस्याव्यभिचाराद्यत्प्रार्थ्यते रूपतोऽस्य तत् ।

सिद्धप्रत्ययसामर्थ्यपूर्वौ नैतौ [नेतो] निमित्तताम् ॥ ९२ ॥

प्रामाण्ये तदभावे [चा] व्यतिरेकविपर्ययौ ।

तथाह्यव्यतिरेकोऽपि बोधादेवोपवर्णितः ॥ ९३ ॥

व्यतिरेको बो[बा]धबोधादिति तच्छक्तियुक्तता ।

असिद्धे ज्ञानसामर्थ्ये सोऽसिद्धो दूषकः कथम् ॥ ९४ ॥

सिद्धोऽपि सिद्धसामर्थ्यमसामर्थ्यं कथं नयेत् ।

ननु च व्यभिचारित्वे बाधकज्ञानसंततिः [मते] ॥ ९५ ॥

ज्ञानरूपस्य तेनैव विहन्येत प्रमाणतः [ता] ।

अर्थो यथा ज्ञानरूपात्तथैवेत्यवर्सायेत ॥ ९६ ॥

व्यभिचारमतेरेव न तथैवेति गम्यते ।

तत् सत्यं बाधकज्ञानं यत् तत्र विहन्यते ॥ ९७ ॥

अन्यत्र तु विहाते [घातः] स्यान्न सा [क्षा] नापि चार्थतः ।

अनुमानं भवेत्तच्च तेनापहतगोचरम् ॥ ९८ ॥

नोदेति जाग्रतो बुद्धिरिति भाष्ये निदर्शितम् ।

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व्यभिचारिणि नाश्वासः प्रमेय [त्वांर्ध्वतादिके]

गतानुगतितत्वज्ञे कुतो न्यायविवेकिनः [ता] ॥ १०० ॥

त्रिधापि व्यभिचारेण प्रामाण्यं नोपहन्यते ।

उक्तानां [उक्तं ना] व्यतिरेकस्य प्रमाणत्वनिमित्तता ॥ १०१ ॥

येन स्याद्धेतुभावेनव्यभिचारे विपर्ययः ।

धूमादीनामपि न तद्वर्ण्यतेऽव्यभिचारतः ॥ १०२ ॥

बोधादेव तदुत्पत्तावङ्गभावोऽस्य सम्मतः ।

तथा ह्यव्यभिचाराणां कुतश्चन निमित्ततः ॥ १०३ ॥

बोधस्यानुदये कश्चित्प्रामाण्यं नानुमन्यते ।

एकार्थ [र्था] नियतं बोधं जनयद्व्यभिचार्यपि ॥ १०४ ॥

प्रमाणमिष्यते चक्षुर्नालाभावे सिते भवत् ।

न चापि व्यभिचारस्य साक्षात्प्रामाण्यघातिका [ता] ॥ १०५ ॥

फचिदृष्टा भ्रान्तिबोधे बाधधीरुपघातिका ।

प्रमेयत्वोर्ध्वतादीनां बोध एवावधारकः ॥ १०६ ॥

नास्मी[स्ती]ति न प्रमाणत्व[त्वं]हेत्वभावाच्च नास्त्यसौ ।

तद्भावाच्च प्रमाणत्वमक्षाणां व्यभिचारिणाम् ॥ १०७ ॥

न चावधारिते युक्तो द्वैविध्यात्संशयोद्भवः ।

न निश्चितेऽपि हि स्थाणावूर्ध्वत्वेन विशेरते ॥ १०८ ॥

उपच वयत इत्यतश्चैव चिरे ।

[उपपत्तिर्द्विधा तस्येत्यतश्चैव परेऽपि वा]

न चावधारणादेव तर्प्यतेना [तत्त्वतोऽन] वधारणम् ॥ १०९ ॥

एवं यतस्ततो नैवं भवेद्ये[च्चै]ति सुभाषितम् ।

उत्पत्त्यैव च विज्ञानं तथात्वस्यावधारकम् ॥ ११० ॥

न चेत्तथान्यतो [प्यस्य कथं] प्रामाण्यसंभवः ।

प्रमाणत्वाप्रमाणत्वेऽव्यतिरेकविपर्ययौ ॥ १११ ॥

अनङ्ग [ङ्गे] इति मोघैव तयोरत्र विचारणा ।

अतोऽवधारयामास [णाभास] व्यभिचारात्परीक्षणम् ॥ ११२ ॥

प्रस्तुत्य नैतद्विषयमसंबन्ध [न्धं] वने गजौ [जगौ] ।

हेत्वभावे फलाभावनियमाद्य [द्या] न्ततो गते[तिम्] ॥ ११३ ॥

अभावे हेतुदोषाणां तथाख्यातिविनिधयः ।

हेतौ फलं न नियतं परिणामा [माणा] यपेक्षिणि ॥ ११४ ॥

अदृष्टेऽपि ततो हेतौ न स्फुटगदनिधयः ।

प्रत्यक्षोऽनुभवः साध्यो न सतो व्य [न हेतोर्व्य] भिचारिणः ॥ ११५ ॥

विपर्ययफलाभावो हेत्वभावात्तु युज्यते ।

निरोधाद्युक्तकार्यस्य विपरीतस्य साधनात् ॥ ११६ ॥

दोषाणां नितरां दोषभावोऽभिव्यक्तिमि [मृ] च्छति ।

कार्यातिरेको जटरे वह्नौ दृष्टे च [दृष्ट्र] भस्मके ॥ ११७ ॥

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सामानाधिकरण्येन मुख्यरूपप्रतीतितः ॥ ११८ ॥

अभिन्ने का च सा [नैकफला] संवित् कं पक्षमववाधताम् ।

शून्यं प्रकाशते चेति द्वयं विप्रतिषेधवत् ॥ ११९ ॥

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अभावो भावरूपेण भातीति यदि मन्यते ॥ १२१ ॥

अन्यथाख्यातिरेवेष्टा शून्यं तदपि चेन्मतम् ।

नैतद्विप्रतिपिद्वयेत शून्यताभावरूपके ॥ १२२ ॥

तदुक्तं बाधकज्ञानात् वाचोयुक्तिरियं भवेत् ।

अर्थेऽन्यथापि सत्येष धिया कालः [धियाकारः] प्रतीयते ॥ १६१ ॥

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तस्मादेषां विभ्रमाणां विवेकः ॥ १६२ ॥

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विभ्रमविवेकः

समाप्तः

विभ्रमविवेककारिकाणां अकारादिक्रमेण सूची.

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1. Cf. Brahmasiddhi III-120.

2. Cf. Brahmasiddhi III-115.

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 न ज्ञेयं शून्यविज्ञानम्
 ४ न तन्न यदि तद्बुद्धिः
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1. Cf. Brahmasiddhi III-121.
2. Cf. Brahmasiddhi III-122.
3. Cf. Brahmasiddhi III-119.
4. Cf. Brahmasiddhi III-129, 30.
5. Compare Brahmasiddhi III-114 for the Uttarārdha.

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